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## REVIEWS

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*Geology of the Hanagita-Bremner Region of Alaska.* By F. H. MOFFIT. U.S. Geol. Survey, Bull. No. 576. Pp. 55, figs. 6, pls. 6, maps 2.

The area described in this report is in the southern part of the Copper River drainage basin. Chitina River bounds it on the north, and it extends southward half-way to the coast.

Field work in this region was of a reconnaissance character, but the larger stratigraphic units have been outlined. The oldest sediments are mainly schists, slates, and limestones, and have been referred to the Carboniferous. These beds have been deformed by close folding and faulting and cut locally by intrusions. Unconformable above them is a series of interstratified beds of slate and graywacke thought to be equivalent to the Valdez series, and early Mesozoic in age. This series is in turn unconformable beneath conglomerates and tuffaceous slates of Middle Jurassic age.

The district presents a number of problems in physiography. The drainage has a rectilinear arrangement which must bear some close relation to geologic structure. All the valleys have been profoundly glaciated. Many streams are now eroding valley trains. A number of situations appear very favorable for stream capture.

The author is inclined to doubt the theory that Copper River is an antecedent stream across the Chucagh Mountains. He suggests that ice erosion over a narrow divide enabled a southward-flowing stream to tap the Copper River and divert it from a westward course. To complete this theory it seems necessary to assume uplift along the western part of the basin to check the flow in that direction, and that along a great part of its course the Copper River has been reversed since the retreat of the ice.

W. B. W.

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*The Shinumo Quadrangle.* By L. F. NOBLE. U.S. Geol. Survey, Bull. No. 549. Pp. 100, fig. 1, pls. 18.

The remarkable geologic section exposed in the Shinumo quadrangle rivals those that have been described previously in the Grand Canyon. The generally unaltered condition of the beds, the great vertical extent